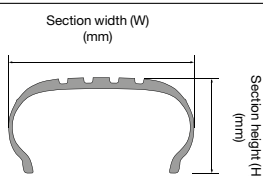


Aspect ratio

The aspect ratio is the ratio of a tyre's section height (H) to its section width (W).

$$\text{Aspect ratio (\%)} = \frac{H}{W} \times 100$$



Speed category symbol

The speed symbol refers to the maximum speed capabilities of the tyre. It is only valid for tyres that are properly inflated and loaded within their assigned load index.

Speed category symbol	N	P	Q	R	S	T	H	V	W	Y	(Y)
Speed (km/h)	140	150	160	170	180	190	210	240	270	300	over 300

Load-capacity index

The load index is the maximum load-carrying capacity of a tyre under a specific condition.

LI	kg	LI	kg	LI	kg
61	257	81	462	101	825
62	265	82	475	102	850
63	272	83	487	103	875
64	280	84	500	104	900
65	290	85	515	105	925
66	300	86	530	106	950
67	307	87	545	107	975
68	315	88	560	108	1000
69	325	89	580	109	1030
70	335	90	600	110	1060
71	345	91	615	111	1090
72	355	92	630	112	1120
73	365	93	650	113	1150
74	375	94	670	114	1180
75	387	95	690	115	1215
76	400	96	710	116	1250
77	412	97	730	117	1285
78	425	98	750	118	1320
79	437	99	775	119	1360
80	450	100	800	120	1400
				121	1450
				122	1500
				123	1550

Reinforced (Extra Load) Indication

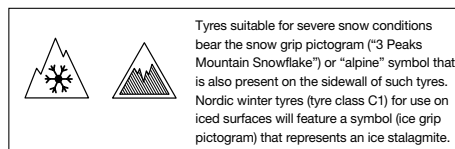
Passenger car tyres designed for loads and inflation pressures higher than the standard version.

Tyre rotation

Tyre rotation is the regular practice of changing the position of each tyre on the car to minimise abnormal (or uneven) tread wear, which may cause:

1. Abnormal vibration ("shimmy")
2. Tyre noise
3. Decreased riding comfort
4. Shorter tyre life

Note: We recommend that you rotate your tyres immediately if you recognise any of the above-mentioned conditions (especially on your front tyres).



- Never mount a tyre on a rim that is damaged or which has been repaired by welding or brazing.
- Never inflate beyond 275 kPa (2.75 bar, 40 psi) to seat beads.
- Tyre inflation should be done in a safety cage.
- Do not mix different tyre size designations or constructions on the same axle, except for limited use of temporary spare tyres.
- Outer diameter of wheel should be the same as inner diameter of tyre.
- Make sure to follow instructions in the car owner's manual or on the vehicle tyre information placard in the car to maintain proper tyre pressure (Particularly driving on a highway and/or when carrying heavy loads).
- Never bleed or reduce air pressure when tyres are hot from driving.
- Over- or under-inflation is dangerous and could lead to accidents or tyre damage.
- Check tyre inflation pressure (including spare tyre) at least once a month and before every long trip.
- Stones, gravel and other foreign objects stuck in the tyre treads may damage the tyre. Remove foreign objects from the tyre treads.
- Tyre should only be mounted by professionally trained persons.
- Objects in the road such as potholes, glass, metal, rocks, wood debris, kerbstones and such, which could damage a tyre should be safely avoided.
- To preserve traffic safety and tyre life, YOKOHAMA recommends driving safely and avoiding hard acceleration, braking or cornering in unnecessary situations.
- If you feel the car is unstable or feel any unusual noises or vibrations, stop your car in a safe place and inspect your tyres. Even if no visible defects are found, drive slowly and ask your tyre dealer to inspect your tyres as soon as possible.

- Winter tyres (studless, stud or snow tyres) should not be mixed with other types of tyres.
- New winter tyres should not be driven over 80 km/h for the first 100 km.
- When driving on winter roads, sudden starts and quick stops should be avoided, and a safe car-to-car driving distance should be maintained.
- When using tyre chains, be sure to use the proper size chains and affix with priority to the drive axle.
- Avoid driving with tyre chains for long distance on roads with no packed snow or ice.

The local regulations for the proper usage of Car Tyres may differ from country to country. Please make sure to check foreign regulations carefully, before going abroad.

To preserve traffic safety, YOKOHAMA recommends driving substantially slower under adverse weather or road conditions.

Fuel saving and road safety depend heavily on the behaviour of drivers and in particular on the following: eco driving can significantly reduce fuel consumption; tyre pressure needs to be regularly checked to optimise fuel efficiency and wet grip; stopping distances must always be respected.

Ice grip tyres are specifically designed for road surfaces covered with ice and compact snow, and should only be used in very severe climate conditions (e.g. cold temperatures). Using ice grip tyres in less severe climate condition (e.g. wet conditions or warmer temperatures) could result in sub-optimal performance, in particular for wet grip, handling and wear.

Never use a tyre under the following conditions and replace tyres immediately:

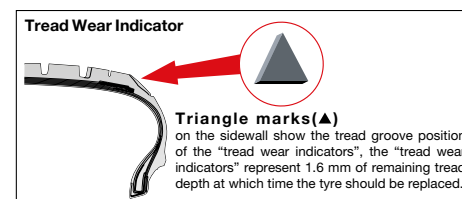
- If the tread has worn to the tread wear indicator.
- If breaks in the fabric appear.
- If cords or wires are exposed.

Storage of steel belted radial tyres:

- Keep your tyres away from direct sunlight and locations with high temperature, high moisture, heavy electrical machinery, welders etc.
- Tyres should be preferably stored in a cool, dry, and dark room with a controlled environment.

Important notice for use of Runflat tyre (ZPS)

- A vehicle must be equipped with a tyre pressure monitoring system.
- After a low pressure warning has been indicated:
 - do not exceed 80 km/h (50 mph).
 - do not travel more than 80 km (50 miles).
 - do not re-inflate after run flat operation and do not repair.



Constructions and specifications are subject to change with or without notice.

For information about the EU Tyre Label, label rangedataandfurthertechnical details, please see the corresponding sections inside this catalogue. You can also refer to the YOKOHAMA website www.yokohama.eu (not for country specific product and size availability).

Sample tyre for explanation



Example of ISO notation of radial tyre

325/35ZR22 114Y

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

- ① 325: Nominal section width (mm)
- ② 35: Aspect ratio (%)
- ③ ZR: Speed category (over 240 km/h) and construction code (Radial)
- ④ 22: Nominal rim diameter (inch)
- ⑤ 114: Load-capacity index (1180 kg)
- ⑥ Y: Speed category symbol (300 km/h)

① Manufacturer's Name

② Tyre Size Designation

③ Brand Name

④ Tread Pattern Name

⑤ Country of Origin

⑥ Identification Serial Number

⑦ "RADIAL" Designation. The word "RADIAL" is marked for a radial ply tyre.

⑧ "TUBELESS" Designation. The word "TUBELESS" must be branded on a tubeless type tyre.

⑨ Country of homologation (4=The Netherlands), homologation number and tyre's type approval number*. The tyre's type approval number is mandatorily displayed on the sidewall and indicates its tested performance characteristics in accordance with UN Regulation No. 117-04. The suffixes indicate that the tyre (C1/C2/C3) meets the requirements for rolling noise (S), wet grip when new (W), rolling resistance (R) and, applicable only to C1 tyres, wet grip when worn (B). In addition, the numbers following the suffixes provide information about the level of performance achieved in the respective areas.

⑩ DOT Mark. The symbol certifying compliance with FMVSS respectively.

⑪ Original Equipment Manufacturer Letters.

*The type approval number has been adjusted to clearly reflect the increasing differentiation in tyre performance characteristics. This makes the approval more meaningful and comparable for distributors, consumers and authorities, particularly with regard to safety, environmental aspects and energy efficiency. The information in the product sheets is voluntary and is provided for reasons of transparency. Suffixes: S2 = Noise emission at level 2, W1 = Wet Grip at level 1 in new state, W2 = Wet Grip at level 2 in new state, R2 Rolling Resistance at level 2, R3 = Rolling Resistance at level 3, B = Wet Grip in worn state (1,6mm depth). Examples: For C1 tyres e.g. S2W2R3B; for C2/C3 tyres e.g. S2W2R3.